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Lowell, Mass.

## HOUSE

(Continued from Third Page.)

### AFTERNOON SESSION

When the House reassembled Mr. Oliver spoke briefly to the effect that as only a few votes were lacking on the bill, there should be another chance to secure compliance with the wishes of the majority. It was thereupon passed by until a future time on the motion of reconsideration.

Taking up the appropriation bill again, the first item for consideration was the salary of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, which was cut by the Committee on Finance from \$60,000 to \$51,000 the year. Mr. Adams offered an amendment to restore the original amount. In support of his motion, he said that the matriculation fee of \$10 had been cut off and saved to the students.

**Money for Government.** Mr. Spessard called attention to the appropriation of \$12,000 the year to this institution from the national government, making the average cost of state students \$800 the year.

Judge Williams said that he would like to see the \$800 go back. He thought the institution conducted on good business principles as any. It was now desired to buy some land which fits into the campus. Mr. Love spoke for the appropriation, while Mr. Tarockmorton said that he understood the reason the committee reduced the salary was that the school had saved this sum. He heard that about \$80,000 the year is paid to teachers there. If the school has saved money, said Mr. Roberts, of Mecklenburg, that fact is in its favor.

On roll call the vote was 51 to 22, just enough to carry the appropriation. A motion was made to reconsider, and this was passed by.

Mr. Gilliam made an effort to secure an increase of \$10,000 the year for the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg, but failed, 31 to 17.

On motion of Colonel Templeton, the item of \$5,000 for district experiment stations, inadvertently omitted by the committee, was restored.

**Old College Has Deficit.** The William and Mary appropriation caused a warm discussion. It seemed that it was to be given \$12,000 for "debt and interest on heating plant." At the last session, the college was given \$10,000 for a heating plant, and had it was said, exceeded this by about \$17,000. Dr. H. L. Robinson explained that the building was scattered, and that the management had determined that it would be real economy to put in an adequate plant.

Speaker Byrd (Captain Baker in the chair) said he could not understand why the boards will persist in exceeding the appropriation made by the General Assembly. He thought they should be warned that if they do so, they must pay the excess out of their own pockets. There was no use in passing an appropriation bill if the management of institutions can spend what they please, and then come back with a deficit which the General Assembly must pay.

**Antislavery Deficit.** The Virginia State Epileptic Colony was next considered. It was generally agreed that unless something were done, this institution would spend all the money given it, including the debt, and come back at the next session to ask for money to pay a deficit which the Legislature had not authorized. Dr. Robinson said in an effort to get an increase in the salary of the superintendent from \$2,000 to \$2,200. Mr. Spessard got no support in an effort to strike out the students' loan fund.

Bill Montague won a rather notable fight to secure an increase of \$3,000 in the appropriation for the State Board of Charities and Corrections, which had been given only \$45,000 in the committee bill. It was said that the various bills passed would greatly increase this board's duties, and that it would be unable to perform them without more money. Mr. Montague called attention to the valuable work being done.

It developed from Chairman Bowman that Secretary J. T. Martin is too retiring to come and ask for what he wants from the committee.

On a roll call a great many friends of the work rallied to its support throughout the chamber, and secured fifty-one votes for the increase, against nineteen against.

Mr. Love lost in an attempt to reduce the cattle quarantine appropriation from \$200,000 to \$150,000. Mr. Cox secured \$120 the year for

the care of the Virginia room in the Confederate Museum.

**Must Keep in Limit.** A motion offered by Mr. Atteeze was adopted, as amended by Mr. Chalkley, providing that hereafter the management of no institution in Virginia save only the hospitals for the insane, may exceed the appropriations made by the General Assembly.

This brought the House to consideration of the second year of the bill, and all the increases made in the first year were reincorporated.

Mr. White, of Rockbridge, offered an amendment reducing the salary of the surgeon at the State Penitentiary from \$13,000 to \$12,500 for the second year, beginning March 1, 1913. He put it on the ground that the surgeon will have much less to do, since at least half of the convicts will be moved to the farm at May 1 of next year.

Dr. H. U. Stephenson said that the number of visits would be the same, but that the men taken sick on the convict camps are brought to the penitentiary hospital. Mr. Oliver opposed the reduction of the surgeon's salary, during his term of office, when a fact, contract had been made with him for four years. The decrease was voted on roll call, 19 to 27.

**Deaf School's Money.** The appropriation for the School for the Deaf and Blind for the second year was increased from \$51,000 to \$54,500 for the second year on motion of Colonel Templeton. This had been overlooked by the committee.

Colonel Harwood secured an addition of \$2,500 for extra guards at the state prison between March 1 and May 1 of next year, while the shoe contract is still in force.

The Virginia Military Institute was given \$10,000 instead of \$9,000 for the second year, the latter amount having been a mistake.

Mr. Oliver made a spirited but useless fight to have the appropriation for the Harrisonburg normal building for the second year made \$35,000 instead of \$25,000. He said the school cannot carry out its general plan with the smaller sum. The Senate had agreed to this.

Colonel Bowman was greeted with applause when he said the Senate had nothing to do with it.

**Wants Vacation Work.** Mr. Cox then tried to have incorporated a provision for a committee of ten members—five from each house—to visit each institution in November, 1913, and see what appropriations they really need, the committee to prepare a general appropriation bill for the consideration of the next session. Not more than three members were to be from districts having institutions.

Colonel Bowman said the bill was already far above the danger line. Some such effort is made every term, said Judge Williams, and never results in anything. The motion was lost.

Mr. Monroe tried to have put in the bill a penal clause fining officers who exceed appropriations, but it was ruled out.

**Senators Appear.** Mr. Houston made an attempt to get an addition of \$3,000 for the school teachers' pension deficit in the second year. He said the General Assembly, by making the law retroactive, had caused the deficit. It had been done by the Senate—that body, he said, "which gives this house so much trouble."

At this moment Senators Smith, Leamer, Sowder and Wendenburg filed into the House chamber, and everybody laughed and defeated the Houston motion.

The House adjourned at 6:25, with all amendments considered. There remains only the reconsideration of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute increase, and the final passage of the bill, which will then go to a conference committee.

Mr. Oliver called at the last moment in trying to get a postponement of the legislative redistricting bill until Monday.

## SENATE

Overshadowing in significance every other event in the Senate yesterday was the agreement reached by opponents and advocates of the Jordan enabling bill. During 2 o'clock this afternoon as the time for taking a vote on the bill, important measure. The plan was agreed upon after the vote had made another unsuccessful attempt to suspend the rules and take up the bill out of its order.

The rest of the session was consumed in debate upon the Jordan enabling primary bill, and the amendments tacked on to it by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. All hope for a primary law with teeth, such as enacted by the senate is concerned, was abandoned yesterday. One by one the committee amendments were adopted. Prominent advocates of an efficient primary law admitted on the floor that they had abandoned hope, the measure as the Senate proposes to pass it offering scarcely any improvement over conditions as they exist today.

Rev. Ernest Stevens, of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, led the Senate in prayer, and Lieutenant-Governor J. W. Byrd, presiding, read the House resolution calling upon the State Board of Education to adhere as far as possible to the single list system of school books was put to a vote and adopted.

**Line Grinding Bill Monday.** Upon motion of Senator Massie, adopted after vigorous objection, House bill No. 290, providing for the purchase or lease of limestone quarries and for the grinding of limestone or shell lime by the convicts of the State

for agricultural and road purposes, was made a special and continuous order for Monday at 1 o'clock. Senator Tavenner, who fought the bill in committee, objected that the measure as reported by the Senate committee, represents a far different bill than that drawn originally by Senator Massie, and that before it be set as a special order, the House bill should be printed and supplied to the Senate for consideration. The same objections were raised by Senator Smith.

**Calls Up Fee Bill.** Following the adjournment of the Jordan bill squabble, Senator West moved that the rules be suspended and that his fee bill be made a special order. It provides that all public officers whose salaries are paid wholly or in part in fees or commissions keep a book and report annually the aggregate amount of fees and other allowances received by them. The bill, thought Senator West, is one of the most important measures before the present General Assembly, and is calculated to effect a saving to the State of not less than \$250,000.

Senator Hart made light of the claims of the patron. If he thought that the bill would save the State 250 cents, he said, he would favor its consideration. It was convinced, however, that it was a bad bill and would result in no good to any one. He did not blame the Senator from Suffolk, he said, for being willing to put the bill to a vote without discussion; if he had a bad bill he would be glad to do the same thing.

**Senator Paul Takes a Hand.** "If the bill is as worthless as this Senator from Roanoke seems to think it is," said Senator Paul, "we are confronted with the strange spectacle of the Governor of the State, the titular head of the Democratic party, endorsing and recommending for passage a measure condemned by his supporters. If the bill is bad, why has the Governor taken the trouble to advocate its enactment in three of his messages to the General Assembly, and why has he included it among the measures which he regards as the most important before the present General Assembly?"

"I think it is a pretty pass, a sad state of affairs, that we elect sheriffs and county officers and cannot tell within \$1,000 of what we are paying them."

Senator West asked for a roll call on the motion to take the bill up out of its order. It failed to receive the required twenty-seven votes, the Senators voting as follows:

Ayes—Blanks, Catron, Drewry, Early, Featherston, Fletcher, Folke, Gravatt, Harman, Mapp, Parr, Paul, Risson, Royall, Saunders, Smith, Tavenner, Thornton, Walker, Watkins, West—21.

Noes—Cummings, Echols, Edmonson, Gayle, Hart, Leamer, Massie, Montague—8.

**A Denatured Primary Bill.** The remainder of the morning session was taken up with a desultory discussion of amendments to the Byrd-Featherston primary bill. Oppositor to the measure developed at once when it was moved the Senate reconsider the vote by which on February 27 it adopted an amendment to the bill giving the respective parties the right to fix the date upon which its machinery shall be held. The patron of the bill, as well as other of its advocates, objected at the time that the amendment destroyed one of the most important reforms contemplated by the bill and that its adoption completely changed the complexion of the law.

A motion to reconsider made immediately after the adoption of the

amendment gave way to a motion to pass by, and attempt as made yesterday by advocates of the bill in its unamended form to secure a reconsideration with the hope of removing the objectionable addition. Objection was immediately entered by Senator Tavenner that the rules of the Senate provide that no reconsideration of a vote can be had after two days have elapsed. Senator West inclined to the belief that the fact that the primary bill was a special and continuous order removed it beyond the operation of the rule, but the chair sustained the point of order and declined to entertain a motion to reconsider.

**Parties to Select Judges.** The committee amendment directing that primary election judges shall be appointed by the respective parties was reported by the clerk and was met with a counter amendment by Senator Featherston providing that where only one party holds a primary the local committee of that party should name the persons to act as judges. The electoral board, it provided further, shall then formally appoint these men, administer the oath to them, and record their names.

The committee amendment, argued Senator Featherston, if permitted to go by unchanged, would open up a rich field for graft, since it provided for no fixed remuneration nor for any responsible system of accounting. The judges so appointed would have no official standing and would be responsible to no one. The purpose of his amendment, he said, was to establish the impartial status, provide for them the immunity and remuneration granted to regular judges of election, and to make them in every way as responsible as regular election judges. His amendment provided further that in the event of both parties holding their primaries upon the same day, the regular election judges shall serve. Under the committee amendment each party would appoint its own judges, whether holding their elections simultaneously or at different times.

Senator Hart objected to the adoption of the Featherston amendment on the ground that it was at variance with the principle by which the committee was guided when it framed the amendments to the bill. Since the amendment adopted February 27 provides for separate party primaries, he said, the proposed amendment was inconsistent with the rest of the law. Either all the committee amendments should be adopted or all of them rejected, he thought; there was no middle ground.

**Amended Law Harmless.** "Since there seems no possibility of repealing the first amendment adopted Tuesday, I have lost all interest in the primary bill," declared Senator Walker. "If it is passed as amended by the committee, I don't see how it can improve the present system, and it makes no difference to me therefore whether it passes or not."

Further objection to the Featherston amendment was offered by Senators Risson and Hart. The latter prophesied disintegration of the Democratic party through a crumbling of its machinery if the amendment were not defeated. It seemed to him a question of the party retaining the control of its machinery or leaving it to outsiders. Since American government is a government of parties for parties, he thought, to adopt the latter plan, he thought, was suicidal.

**A "Muddled" Law, Says Gravatt.** "I had intended to steer clear of a discussion which seems to promise no

little profit," said Senator Gravatt. "But I want to state my opinion on this matter for the last time. The committee, in my opinion, has reduced a very explicit and equitable plan for holding primary elections to a beclouded and muddled one."

The ayes and noes were called on the adoption of the committee amendment providing for appointment of judges by parties. The amendment carried, 22 to 14, the Senators voting as follows:

Ayes—Blanks, Bowers, Cummings, Drewry, Early, Echols, Edmonson, Fletcher, Garrett, Gayle, Hart, Hobbs, Holt, Leamer, Massie, Monroe, Montague, Parr, Risson, Tavenner, Watkins, Wendenburg—22.

Noes—Brook, Catron, Crockett, Featherston, Folke, Gravatt, Harman, Mapp, Paul, Royall, Saunders, Smith, Sowder, Tucker, Walker, West—14.

**Permit Friends to Help.** A number of minor committee amendments to the bill were next adopted in quick succession by a viva voce vote. No opposition was offered until the amendment was reached which proposed to strike out the entire section 16 of the Byrd-Featherston bill, limiting expenditures of friends on behalf of candidates to \$1 unless they make sworn statements and making them subject to the same penalties as candidates themselves for abuse of the limitation provisions.

Senator West opened a vigorous attack on the amendment, which, he said, removed at one blow the most vital part of the bill. Without this restriction, he said, an honest primary within the meaning of the act was impossible. The amendment would open the way for endless corruption and for a repetition of primary scandals which have in different parts of the State disgraced the party. He called upon all Senators pledged to an honest primary to defeat the amendment.

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Further debates on this point was suspended by adjournment, which took place at 2 o'clock. Just before the vacation of the chair Senator Fletcher introduced a resolution making the primary bill a continuing order for the afternoon session, but it was voted down. The bill will not be reached again until Monday.

### AFTERNOON SESSION

Business was resumed at 4:10 o'clock and the Senate proceeded to pass the following bills:

To allow certain holidays during year to clerks of courts. Patron, Senator Mapp.

Adjusting certain differences between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company. Patrons, Senators Harman, Fletcher, Leamer, Echols.

Concerning railroad companies in which, or in the stock or securities of which, the Commonwealth owns, or is entitled to, any proprietary rights or interest. Patrons, Senators Harman, Hart, Fletcher, Leamer.

Continuing in force until March, 1914, the appropriation for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., to commemorate the services of Virginia troops in the battle on that field. Patron, Senator Edmonson.

House bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Norfolk county to borrow not exceeding \$200,000 for the purposes of permanent road improvements in that county.

To require the Secretary of the Commonwealth to place two additional sets of Virginia Reports in the Law Library at Richmond. Patron, Senator Wendenburg.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of the county of Nottingham to sell bonds for road improvement.

Appointing certain parties to investigate the acreage of land in Buchanan and Dickenson counties. Patron, Senator Royall.

To amend and re-enact section 52-a of Code of Virginia. Patron, Senator Saunders.

To prohibit the catching of fish for the purpose of manufacture into oil before the first day of June in any year. Patron, Senator Walker.

**Senate Bills Advanced.** Upon motion the Senate advanced the following Senate bills from their first to their second reading:

To authorize the Auditor of Public Accounts to pay certain costs incurred in the case of the Commonwealth against Henry Clay Beattie, Jr.

Declaring what shall be prima facie evidence of the value of the road bed and other real estate, rolling stock, and all other personal property of such railway corporation in the State, for purposes of taxation.

To provide for the sale of alcoholic liquors upon physicians' prescriptions for medicinal purposes and to ministers of the gospel for religious or sacramental purposes.

To amend the charter of the city of Manassas.

To amend the charter of the city of Lynchburg, and providing for the creation and investment of a sinking fund by the said city.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Accomack county to levy a tax for the support and maintenance of a public library.

Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the several counties to appropriate money to defray the expenses of indigent Confederate veterans desiring to attend the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., in July, 1913.

To authorize the Auditor of Public Accounts to pay the Commission of Fisheries the fines of \$100 each imposed by the Circuit Court for the county of Accomack upon Edward A. George and John R. Middleton, which were improperly paid over to the Auditor and by him carried to the literary fund.

To amend the law providing for lists of all persons who have paid their State poll taxes and for posting the same.

To grant permission to the University of Virginia to have a bronze statue cast of Houdon's statue of Washington.

To authorize the payment of a salary to the chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Albemarle county.

Authorizing the Bureau of Insurance.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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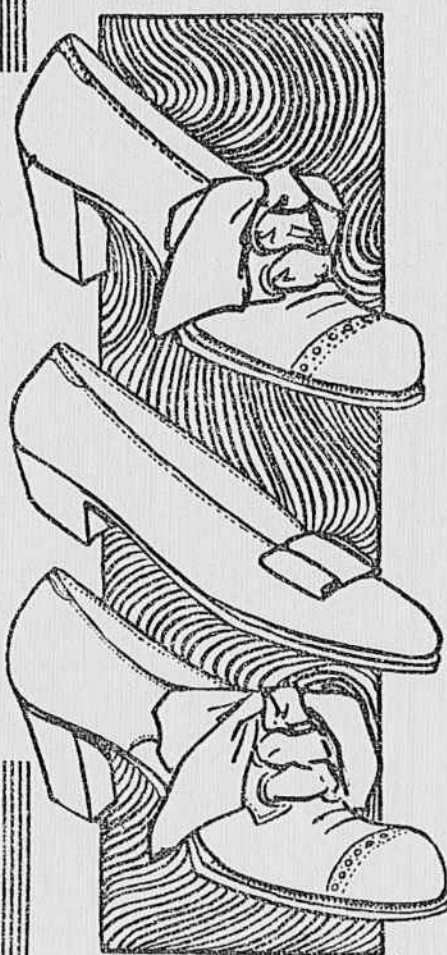
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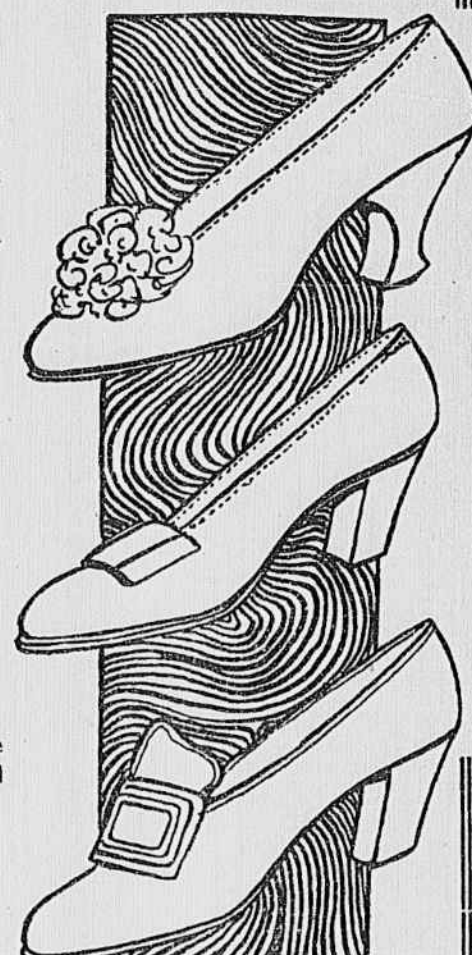
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